

CONFIDENTIAL

Journal - Office of Legislative Counsel
Monday - 5 November 1973

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25X1 9. [] Shelva Hoffman, in the office of Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R., N. Y.), called to advise that two graduates from an international secretarial course were interested in overseas employment with the Agency. Employment interviews were arranged for [] Thursday, 8 November at 2:00 and 2:30 with [] OP. Hoffman was advised. 25X1

25X1 10. [] Met with Frank Slatinshek, Chief Counsel, House Armed Services Committee, and gave him a copy of the Director's letter to Representative Nedzi and briefed him on my conversations with Nedzi. I also briefed him on the Soviet Kara Class Cruiser modifications. I received from Slatinshek a copy of a letter from Representative Angelo Roncallo (R., N. Y.), together with the "Aviation Week and Space Technology" article of 5 November by Cecil Brownlow, referenced in Roncallo's letter. Slatinshek told me he had talked briefly with [] about this item. 25X1

25X1 I also discussed with him proposed Agency legislation amending the CIARDS to provide a cost of living increment upon retirement, and told Slatinshek I expected to deliver the package to him tomorrow.

25X1 11. [] Met with Representative Melvin Price (D., Ill.), who told me that Ed Bauser had briefed him on the change in ratings of a technical matter discussed last week. He asked about [] a former Agency employee who is under consideration for a staff position in the Committee. I gave him the same information given Slatinshek earlier at the time of [] application was filed with the Committee. 25X1 With regard to the Intelligence Subcommittee Watergate report, Price feels that the Committee conducted the most extensive hearings of any of the hearings with regard to CIA involvement and that on balance, the report is a good one. He looks forward to further hearings on Agency operations, which probably will not get underway until after the first of the year.

STATSPEC 12. [] Spoke with Gwenyth Pritchard, on the staff of Representative Joel Broyhill (R., Va.), and advised her that in connection with her request, a member of the Congressman's staff could get access to the [] in the reading room of the Library of Congress. She appreciated the assistance and said she would be in contact with us if the Congressman desired a subscription to one of the area books. 25X1

DOJ review(s) completed.

OGC Has Reviewed

CONFIDENTIAL

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FRANCIS FUNK
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

November 5, 1973

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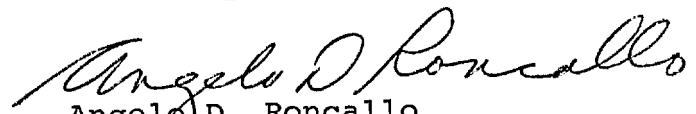
Dear Mr. Chairman:

Information has come to my attention via the attached advance copy of a magazine article which indicates a three-pronged attack by the Russians against United States interests in Israel, Vietnam, and Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, is probable within the next 60 to 90 days.

While some of the information may have been known earlier, the potential of the envisioned triple movement is truly staggering.

This edition of the magazine is now in the mail but has not yet been received by customers. I am bringing the information to you in advance of public receipt and will appreciate your comments as to the validity of the premises contained therein as soon as possible.

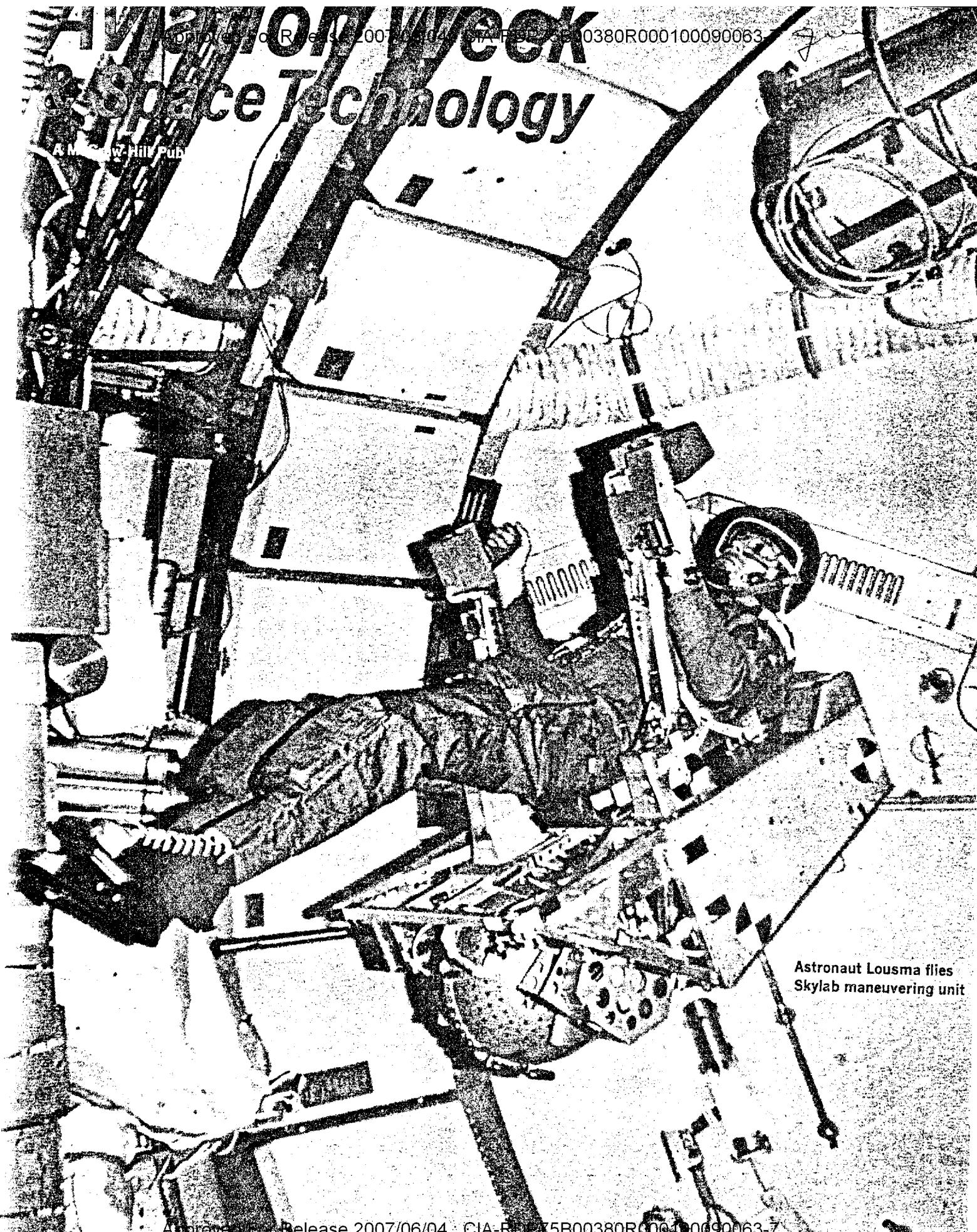
Sincerely,


Angelo D. Roncallo
Member of Congress

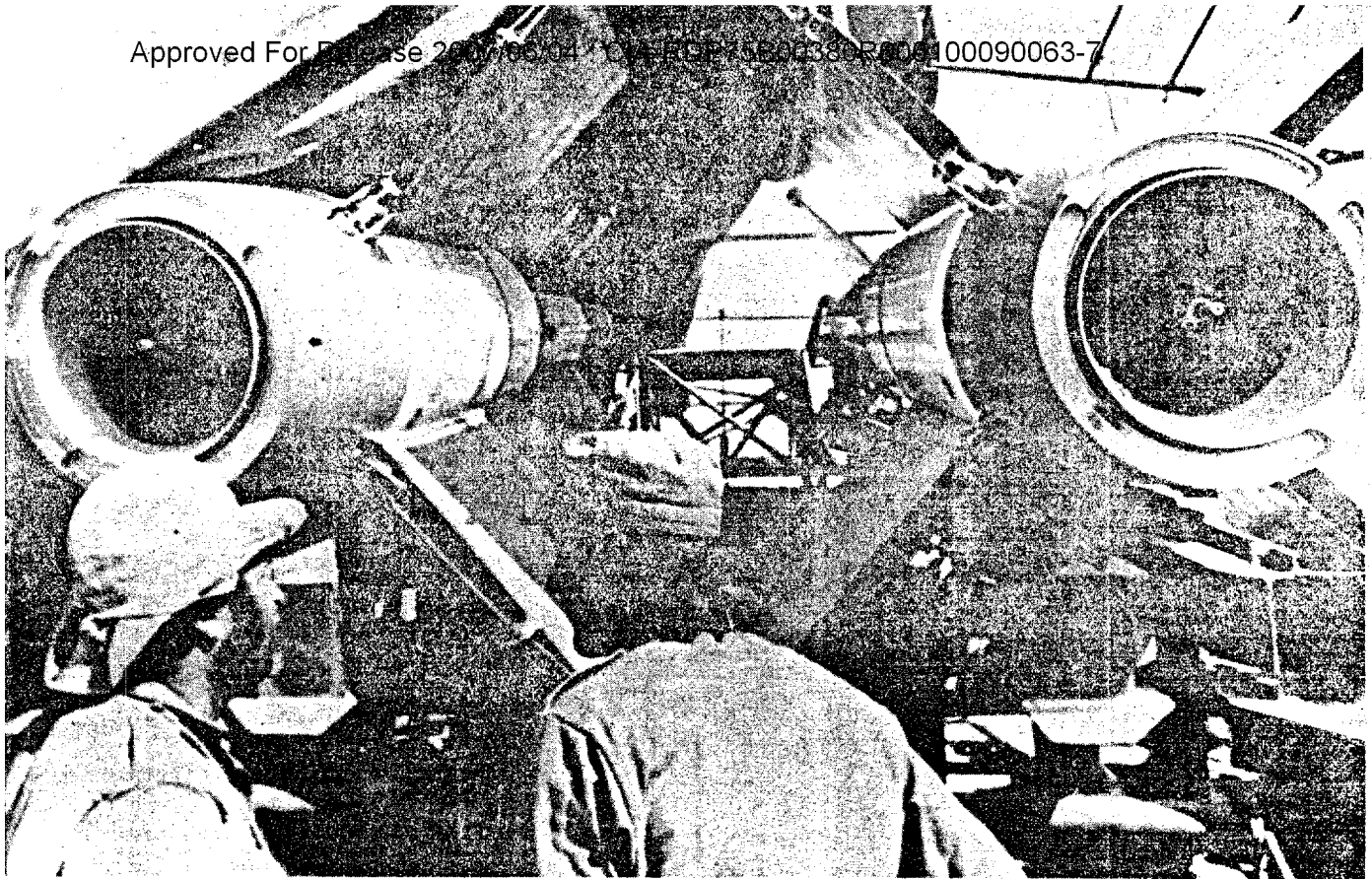
Aviation Week Space Technology

A McGraw-Hill Pub

Approved for Release 2007/06/04 : CIA-RDP75B00380R000100090063-7



Astronaut Lousma flies
Skylab maneuvering unit



Captured SA-3 Goa missile is inspected by Israeli troops, who overran Egyptian missile sites in their penetration across the Suez Canal. Eleven-mile band of SA-2 Guideline and SA-3 batteries was built west of the Suez with Russian aid in 1970 (AW&ST Nov. 16, 1970, p. 16).

Soviets Poise Three-Front Global Drive

Nuclear warheads in Egypt, artillery buildup at Guantanamo, Communist concentration in Vietnam aimed at political gains

By Cecil Brownlow

Washington—Soviet Union has launched a three-pronged, nuclear-tipped drive to seize a major share of its global political objectives at the expense of what it regards as a seriously weakened U.S. The Russian moves:

- Nuclear warheads to Egypt to force an Arab-oriented peace pact in the Middle East. Two brigades of Soviet Scud surface-to-surface missiles, each equipped with a nuclear warhead, are now in position east of Cairo poised to strike Tel Aviv and other Israeli population centers (AW&ST Oct. 22, p. 14). The single-stage storable-propellant Scuds, which remain under Russian control, were shipped from a Soviet Black Sea port on Sept. 12, almost a month before the Oct. 6 outbreak of the latest fighting in the Middle East.

- Cuban armed threat to the U.S. Navy's sprawling air and sea base on Guantanamo Bay at Russia's urging. Cuban Communist government of Fidel Castro, which has never recognized the U. S. right to remain at Guantanamo, has

hauled up heavy artillery on the Sierra Maestra mountain ranges looking down upon the bay and the naval base. The artillery has been deeply emplaced behind hastily constructed revetments.

Additional Cuban patrol boats also are being fitted to carry the Russian Styx surface-to-surface anti-ship missile. Possibility of a combined artillery-Styx attack against the base and U. S. Atlantic fleet ships in Guantanamo harbor is viewed as a distinct possibility here.

- North Vietnamese threat to the northern portion of South Vietnam on a time scale largely orchestrated by the Russians. U. S. officials believe a large-scale North Vietnamese/Viet Cong strike, supported by MiG fighter aircraft operating from reconstructed former U. S. air bases in Communist-occupied portions of South Vietnam, is in the offing.

The North Vietnamese have infiltrated an estimated 194,000 troops and 750 Soviet-built tanks into the south since the January cease fire, and indications are

they are now ready to attack. Large portion of the newly infiltrated troops and armor is concentrated in the northernmost First Corps area of South Vietnam and represents a stronger force than the South Vietnamese could pit against them without seriously stripping other areas of the country.

In related moves, the Soviet buildup of its Mediterranean fleet has continued, with about 90 ships currently in place, more than half of them combat vessels. Soviet-manned MiG-25 Foxbat high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft, removed from Egypt shortly before the Oct. 6 fighting began, have been returned to Cairo West airport and are flying missions over Israel.

American officials expect a serious squeeze against this country's interests in all three areas will come within the next 60-90 days in the form of actual force or as military-backed political blackmail designed to make the U. S. retreat from its positions and allies.

The Soviets apparently believe that, militarily, the U. S. would be hard pressed to respond massively to all three threats at the same time. They also believe that, politically, the seriously weakened Nixon Administration would be in-



USAF/Lockheed C-5As are shown at Israel's Lod airport. The aircraft are used to carry munitions and supplies from the U.S.

capable of responding. They believe that the Watergate scandals, coupled with strong congressional and public opposition to any further U. S. involvement in Southeast Asia, will combine to effectively block any U. S. counter to Soviet inspired strategic moves.

Russian confidence that the U. S. has become so domestically divided and weakened that it has become largely ineffectual on the international front appears not to have weakened, despite President Nixon's strong stand in ordering a worldwide military alert of U. S. forces, including the Air Force Strategic Air Command, in response to Soviet threats and moves late last month to insert its troops unilaterally into the Middle East following the cease-fire (AW&ST Oct. 29, p. 12).

The alert, with its implications of a head-to-head nuclear confrontation, caused the Soviets to back off. But subsequent, loudly voiced suspicions in the U. S. that there had been no threat, that Nixon only ordered the alert in hopes of diverting attention from the Watergate scandals, served to heighten the Russian's confidence in their drive for instantaneous strategic political advantage.

The nuclear-armed Soviet Scud missiles poised in the Egyptian desert pose the most ominous threat. Late information puts the range of Scud at 180 mi., an increase of 20 mi. over previous estimates (AW&ST Oct. 22, p. 14). The Russians made little, if any, effort to hide from the U. S. the fact that nuclear warheads had been shipped to the Middle East. American reconnaissance satellites have obtained photographs of the uncamouflaged warheads resting near their Scud launchers. The Russians obviously wanted the U. S. to know they were there. Soviet expectation is that the Scud

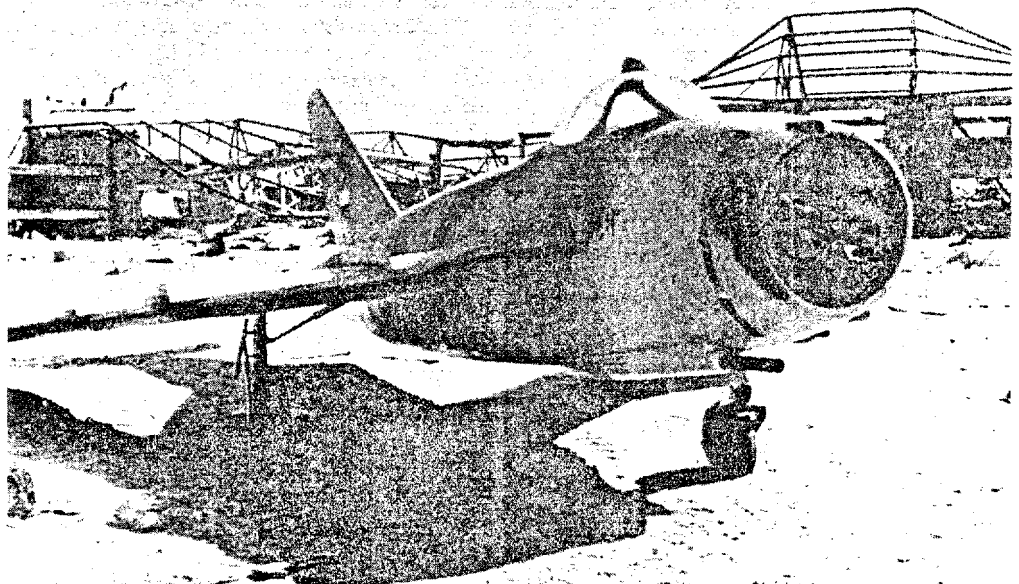
with its implications of nuclear warfare or blackmail, will push the U. S. into demanding that the Israelis accept the Arab conditions for peace, despite the fact that they were on the verge of significant victories at the time the U. S.-Soviet-imposed cease-fire took effect.

The Arab demands include an Israeli withdrawal from all territory occupied during the Six Day War of 1967. U. S. pressure on a reluctant Israel to go a long way toward meeting the Arab conditions already is evident from veiled public protests by Israeli officials and the hurried trip to Washington last week by Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

The Scud presence has emboldened Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to

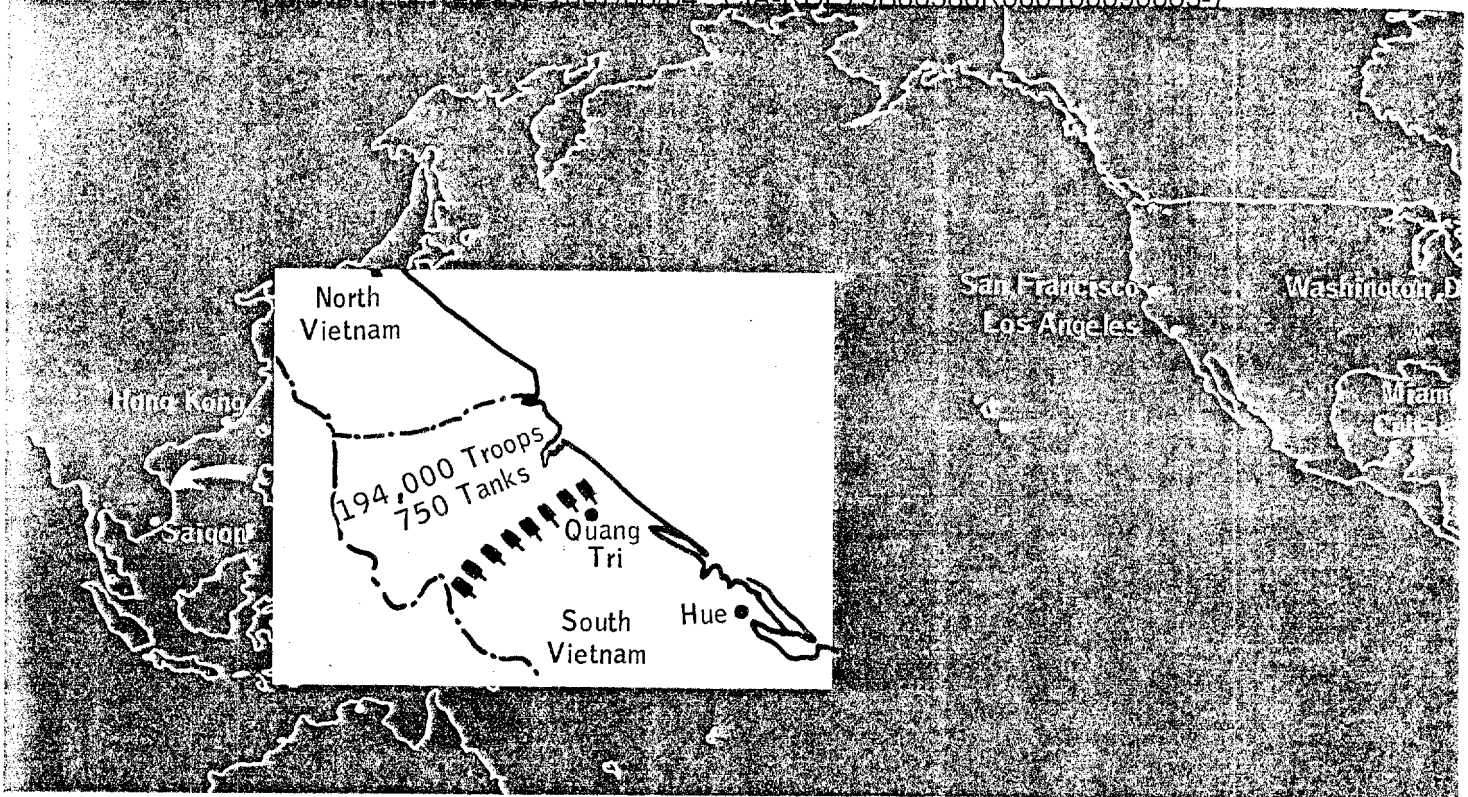
threaten a renewal of the war and to assertions that his military leaders are anxious to resume fighting. During the earlier fighting, Sadat had threatened to use the Scud against Israel, although at the time he made no mention of the fact that they were nuclear armed or that they remained under Russian control.

Threat of renewed conflict in the Middle East and possible direct U. S. involvement is a major reason behind the Navy's urgency in finding effective counters against the Soviet SA-6 Gainful surface-to-air missile. Aircraft from the U. S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean could become among the first involved. The fleet has been bolstered from 40 to approximately 60 ships during the crisis, in-



Wooden dummy MiG-17 was captured by the Israelis at an Egyptian air base near the Suez

-UPI



Soviet global moves to intimidate the U. S. and its allies are shown on map above. Russians have moved two brigades of nuclear-armed 180 mi.-range Scud surface-to-surface missiles into Egypt, reintroduced Soviet-manned MiG-25 Foxbat high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft into Cairo West airport and bolstered the size of their Mediterranean fleet to 90 ships. Communist Cuba, at Russian

urging, has placed heavy artillery on the heights above the U. S. Navy base at Guantanamo Bay, and additional Cuban patrol boats are being equipped with Soviet Styx surface-to-surface missiles for a possible combined attack against the installation. Reinforced North Vietnamese troops supported by 750 tanks are believed prepared for a major attack in northern region of South Vietnam.

cluding three attack carriers. It remained on full military alert as of late last week.

At the conclusion of the 18-day war, Israel had lost a total of 104 aircraft in combat as opposed to more than 400 on the Arab side. Many of the Israeli losses, including 40 McDonnell Douglas F-4 Mach 2 fighters, already have been replaced by the U. S., either through direct flights from this country or by sea.

McDonnell Douglas and other suppliers of U. S. equipment, including the USAF/Hughes Maverick and Army/Hughes TOW anti-tank missiles, sent to Israel on an emergency basis, have been asked to submit estimates to the Defense Dept. on cost of refilling U. S. stocks.

USAF has not yet decided whether to replace the F-4s taken from the Tactical Air Command inventory and rushed to Israel to counter that country's combat losses. The service may opt to accept the attrition as part of the reduction in the overall size of the Air Force. McDonnell Douglas currently is producing 15 F-4s per month, two for USAF, the remainder for export customers. The rate could be increased to 18 aircraft per month with present tooling.

The Pentagon currently is operating on the premise that Israel eventually will pay for the supplies it received from the U. S. during the war. There is some sentiment in Congress, however, for a bill that would give Israel the

U. S. Forces Stay on Alert As NATO Politicians Fume

By Herbert J. Coleman

London—U. S. forces in Europe last week remained on a low-key alert while keeping close watch on Soviet movements involving the Middle East war area. Meanwhile European politicians fumed over alleged lack of American consultation with North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries in calling the original alert.

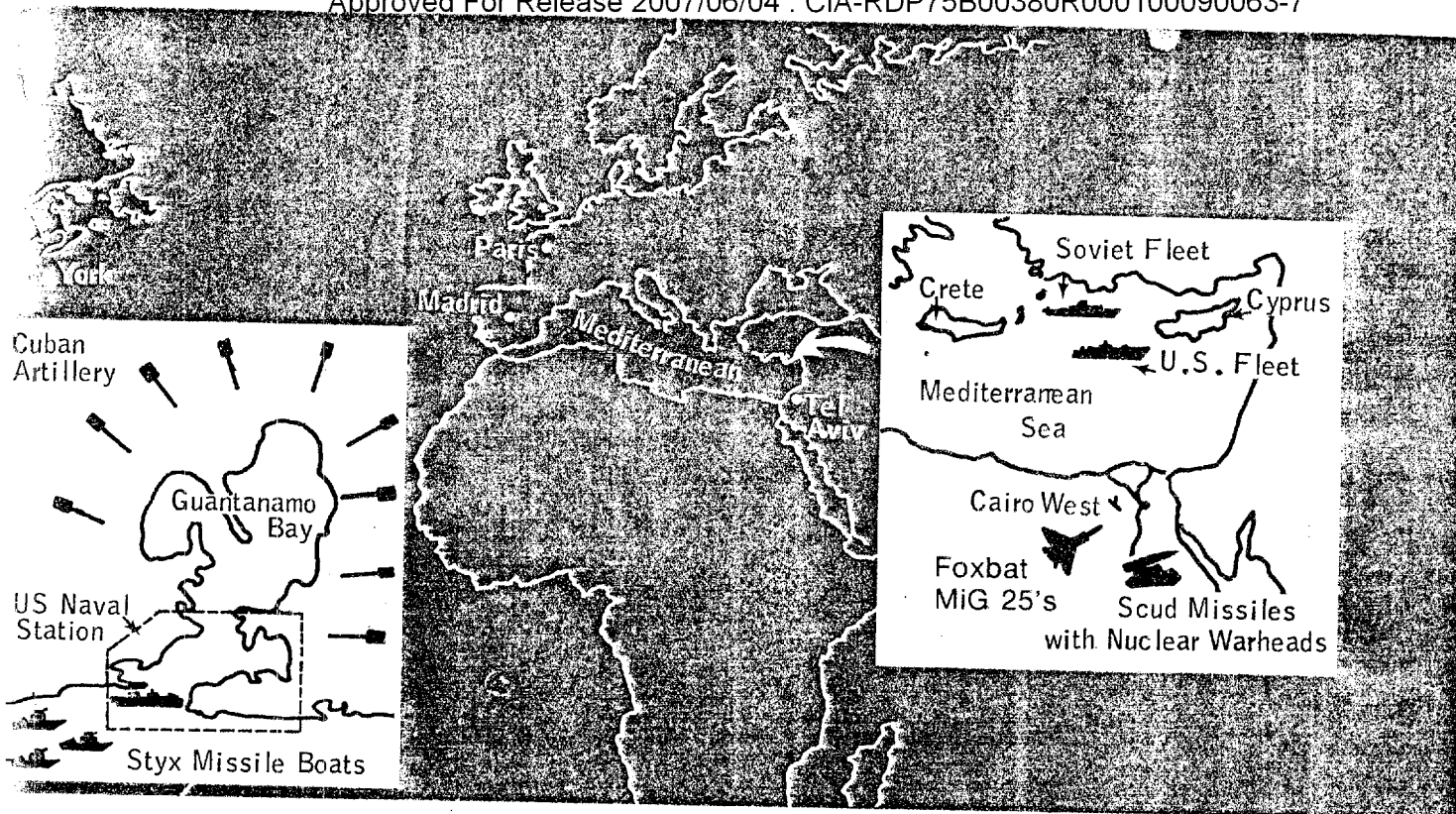
Accusations that the U. S. acted unilaterally, putting the alliance in jeopardy, centered in London and Bonn. But in the Brussels operational headquarters, the entire matter was treated as primarily an American concern based on the need for quick reaction.

But the alert itself had its adverse reactions among Europeans. In Britain, Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home was criticized for allowing the U. S. to put its three U. S. Air Force strike bases, and the Polaris submarine base in Scotland, on alert without informing the U. K.

Douglas-Home admitted that the government finally was informed at "an early period," but opposition party leader Harold Wilson harangued him for allowing Britain to become a junior partner in the NATO alliance.

war supplies to Israel and by threatening political reprisals at some unspecified future date if U. S. bases in Germany were to be used as staging areas.

At the heart of the argument is the now blatant use of the oil weapon by Arab heads of state, and its effects on NATO and more immediately on the nine countries comprising the European Economic Community (Common Market). Last week they were in disarray, showing for the first time the complete lack of a unified energy source policy despite repeated previous warnings. NATO itself is involved in this aspect because the NATO fuel pipeline is used to 90% capacity for commercial purposes. The other factor involving the EEC is the relationship of Rotterdam, itself an important oil re-



Holland, a NATO member, last week was selected as the prime Arab target in using oil as a weapon. It was felt in London diplomatic circles that Holland, which has given moral support to Israel but little if any military support, was selected because of the economic and strategic importance of Rotterdam to the EEC.

Holland reacted by banning Sunday driving. In Britain, Prime Minister Edward Heath said fuel rationing is a possibility, but added that he has been in personal touch with Arab leaders and has been assured by them that oil supplies to Britain will not be cut.

Opinion here is that the assurance is a payoff to the British boycott of arms to battlefield countries, while continuing to supply such non-battlefield countries as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Apart from oil, the NATO squabble has resulted in two trends that can have some bearing on future talks on the validity of the alliance, in an industrial sense. They are:

- Desire of smaller and neutral countries to shy away in the future from any big power as a defense hardware supplier, including Britain, and to try as much as possible to supply themselves, guarding against any boycotts or interruption of supply for political reasons. These countries now include Sweden, Switzerland and Austria.

- Possibility that Eurogroup, the European NATO countries which meet regularly to try to find common grounds on hardware and training, could emerge as a political entity looking at supplies of hardware from other than America.

and the importance attached to Eurogroup mainly is that members are unofficially talking about such action, even though the fact of life is that U. S. and other countries have balance of payment problems inexorably tied to hardware ordering or sales.

The smaller countries are now thinking along such lines as, in the case of Switzerland, ordering the Saab Viggen strike fighter, in return for selling its Contraves and Oerlikon lines of weapons in areas where they would not compete with Bofors. Austria in turn would buy from both countries, setting up an offset agreement in areas ranging from foodstuffs to scientific equipment.

In all cases, the matters are unofficial and only in talk stages, but they stem directly from U. S. and Soviet Union domination of the Middle East situation for client state purposes, while Europe will become the loser in being hit hardest by the Arab oil weapon.

The U. S. itself has much to concern itself with in future NATO relations, in that there appeared to be a complacency about brush-fires turning into major wars, as far as use of NATO facilities was concerned. For instance, the U. S. was considering closing down the Azores base next March on the grounds it was no longer needed as a staging area in any European conflict.

This has now changed, and negotiations with the Portuguese government, which had been dragging, are now being stepped up. The U. S. also found out early in the war that its intense interest in the Middle East was not particularly

be greeted with enthusiasm by host countries.

There are persistent reports that the U. S. Air Force was denied use of the large Royal Air Force station at Akotiri, Cyprus, although the RAF avers it was never asked. Another line is that the U. S. was told informally through other than military channels it would be best to find other means of staging.

In the area of U. S. relations with NATO countries and the current Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks in Vienna, the Middle East has clouded all issues.

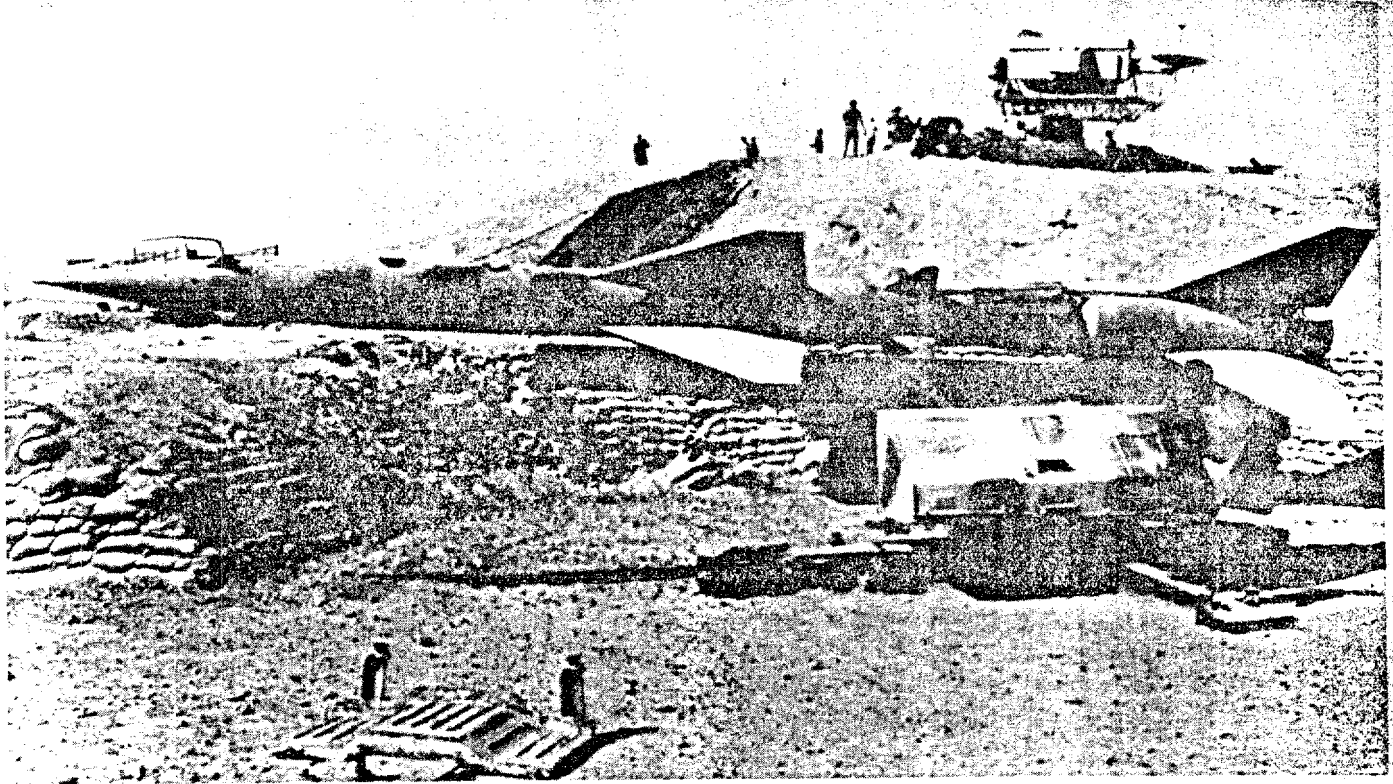
NATO went into the resumed MBFR talks in Vienna last week with no clearcut position and with U. S. and West German officials angry with each other not only because of the dispute over supply of Israel from German territory, but over leaks of the U. S. position on force reductions in Europe.

According to the Germans, the basic U. S. position at Vienna consists of the following major points:

- Cutback of 15% of U. S. troops in Europe as a first step, in 1974 if possible. That would involve approximately 28,500 soldiers and 3,000 airmen, and would be from among those stationed in England and Turkey, as well as West Germany.

- Simultaneously, the Soviets would cut back 15% of their troops in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia; involving approximately 67,000 men.

- An additional 15% of Soviet and U. S. forces, equally, would be withdrawn from Central Europe by 1976. This would result in a 20% cutback within 36 months



—Wide World

SA-2 missile battery was captured by Israelis in their thrust across the Suez. The E/F band radar for the missile is on the rise at right. A number of Soviet-built missiles were captured intact in Egypt, this one at a battery located 20 mi. north of Suez City, an area taken by Israel prior to the cease-fire. Israel is giving the U.S. several newer-type missiles to develop countermeasures (see story, p. 17). Radar seen in this photo is the older system that utilizes the same frequency area as Russian radars in Vietnam.

forces and all Warsaw Pact forces, would result in a 10% reduction in NATO troop strength and a 20% reduction in the new Warsaw Pact. At present, NATO has 770,000 men under arms, not including France, and the Warsaw Pact has personnel strength of about 855,000 men.

U. S. officials in Europe were insisting that despite the dispute among the NATO forces, mutual interests in Europe

have been essentially unchanged since the start of the Middle East war.

The officials believe that the U. S. response to the Israeli need, dramatized by the dispute it engendered within Germany, demonstrated to the Germans that the U. S. is a faithful friend and is trustworthy. The long-term effect of U. S. arms shipments to Israel, when digested by the Germans and other NATO part-

ners, will rebound to the favor of Washington and President Nixon in the long run, they believe.

The German press, in contrast to the official position of the Brandt government, was intensely sympathetic to Israel and to the U. S. moves.

The dispute is also expected to affect offset talks (AW&T Sept. 24, p. 14), now in recess. Germany will attempt to determine the long-term effect of the Arab oil cutback on her economy, and this in turn will affect German toughness on the details of the offset problem. The Bonn government is not expected to take seriously the possibility of any unilateral force reduction by the U. S. in West Germany. Such a move would greatly alter the basis on which the offset negotiations are proceeding. The talks so far have not progressed beyond the deputy undersecretary of state level.

Meanwhile, U. S. officials were in Bonn last week to attempt to smooth over their dispute with the Germans on the Israeli question. The German side was expected to cite the fact that the Common Market nations voted earlier to show strict neutrality in the Middle East war to show how U. S. shipments of supplies from Germany could be construed as a violation of European neutrality.

Red Cross in Geneva last week completed its third delivery of medical supplies to the Middle East, with a

Air Force Improving FB-111 Countermeasures

Air Force is conducting a study to increase the effectiveness of the Sanders Associates ALQ-94 deception electronic countermeasures system in the General Dynamics FB-111 medium bomber used for strategic alert.

The ALQ-94 emits a false impression of the aircraft to confuse enemy surface radars tracking the FB-111. Because the system produces a false radar image of the bomber, it is tailored to the FB-111 and in the case of that aircraft, a unit called spin and aft jammer is used for rear coverage with the system.

An advanced version of the ALQ-94, now called the ALQ-137, in breadboard form is now being tested in the General Dynamics electronic warfare evaluation simulator at Ft. Worth to determine capability of the system.

The advanced version has been designed to counter increasing threats from surface-to-air missiles and radar.

A new receiver has been added to pick up and analyze a wide band spectrum, and it is now being tested at Eglin AFB, Fla. The Dalmo Victor ALR-62 warning receiver is being used for the tests.

An infrared warning receiver is also used with the FB-111's system to detect and alert the crew if the aircraft is being pursued by a heat-seeking missile or another aircraft. The IR receiver is manufactured by Cincinnati Electronics Corp.

The ALQ-137 is a building block system, according to USAF, and uses only equipment required for known threats, but has growth potential for threats still being developed by China and the Soviet Union.